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A Philosophical, Historical, and Moral Essay on OLD MAIDS.

By a Friend to the Sisterhood.

THE fair sex are, in all ages, objects of curiosity and importance to men. Their natural attractions captivate the fancy and the heart, and give rise to a variety of emotions, that are easier felt than described. Barbarous nations, as well as polite, pay homage to their charms; philosophers, who describe the progress of society, mark the gradual improvement of women: and few poets have failed to Delphi, without touching at Cytherea.

But of late years women have acquired a new consequence, by becoming members of the literary world. They prefer their invisible or unseen attractions to those which are visible, and neglect the material part of the frame to cultivate the beauties of the mind.---- While the amazons of antiquity unsheathed the sword, and contended for pre-eminence with their masculine rivals in the field of battle, the gentler heroines of modern times wield a less formidable weapon, the pen, and are satisfied to vie with the other sex, in literature and the fine arts. Hence in poetry, painting, history, philosophy, criticism, and even divinity, they have made such strides to rival the men, that if the breeches are still worn by the one sex, we may be allowed to add, that they are occasionally used by the other.

The literary honors acquired by a few, have, no doubt, reflected a lustre on the whole sex. The prominence of their character, and the plentitude of their fame, interest the world at large. Hence systems have been framed, and volumes written, to illustrate their qualities, and trace their progress through the successive stages of civil society. Still, however there was a desideratum in their history, the annals of antiquated virginity, which is now happily supplied by the author of the Philosophical, and Moral Essay on Old Maids.

In handling this subject, which treats of the virtues and vices of Old Maids, there are many characters happily drawn, some of which may serve as an example, others as a pattern to the sisterhood. The following observations concerning censoriousness, shew that our author has cast an acute eye on female nature.

"The censorial spirit that I now speak of, is entirely distinct from envy and ill-nature, which are to form the subjects of my following chapter. I cannot more clearly explain the peculiarities of this affectation, than by a little description of Altamira, as she is a most striking example of the foible that ever came within the scope of my observation. Altamira is a tall virgin of forty-two, of a lank and pale visage, and with a neck as long and meagre as that of Cicero, whom she also resembles, not, indeed, by the force and elegance, but in the length and volubility of her orations: for, unluckily, having a barrister for her cousin, she has learned to harangue on the real and imaginary failings of her acquaintance, with all the formality, and with all the assurance of a lawyer. She is frequently observed, in a large circle, stretching forth all her length of neck, to question some distant lady concerning the minute circumstances of a suspected intrigue, or to inveigh against the irregularities of some person who is accidentally mentioned, and of whose character she has no real knowledge. It is hardly possible to behold her in this position, without comparing her to a poor goose upon a common, who hisses at every passenger without any provocation, without any design to wound, and apparently without any purpose, but that of shewing the awkwardness of its figure, and the dissonance of its voice.

"Envy and malevolence are such active principles, that we are never surprised, when persons under their influence indulge themselves in descanting on the frailties of their acquaintance: but Altamira is neither envious nor malignant; she is uncommonly tall, and as she luckily thinks, that a tall woman is the finest production of nature, she sees nothing to envy in the persons of the little women around her, and looks down upon the comparative pigmies with a kind of complacent contempt. The peculiar elevation of her own figure misleads her into a mistaken estimate of her own sex, but the superior elevation of her mind renders her perfectly just towards ours. She does not appear to think, that the graces and talents of man, are at all dependant on his size or stature; and, so far from despising any of her male acquaintance, because he is shorter than herself, she has the good nature and condescension to stoop, for a salute, to the most diminutive of men.

"I was once inclined to impute her offensive affectation of censorial dignity to the mere habit of haranguing, which she accidentally caught from her cousin at the bar, or to a nobler virtue, namely, that ardent admiration of virtue, which frequently leads its possessor into spirited, though injudicious, invectives against the supposed adherents of vice: but my friend Sophronious, who loves to investigate every nice discrimination of character, and is very shrewd in his remarks upon the sex, corrected my mistake. In your discourse concerning the foible of Altamira, "you have surely attended little to human nature," said my friend, "if you can seriously believe that Altamira's incessent invectives against dissipation and incontinence, proceed from that purity and rectitude of mind, which feels and delights in contemplating both the beauty and beneficence of all the temperate virtues. If you study her character more attentively, you will discover, that the reverse of your idea is much nearer the truth. She perpetually declaims against the intrigues of incontinence, because, under the mask of such declamation, she acquires the privilege of treating her own fancy with those licentious images, on which it loves to dwell, and, believe me, there are many preachers of her order in the same predicament."

The character of Orniphilia merits the attention of every female reader, and shews the unhappy effects with which the affectation of superlative sensibility, and weakness of the nerves, is frequently attended.

"Orniphilia is a lady who entertains her acquaintance with the most sumptuous display of this foible, for she is unluckily possessed of such opulence, as enables her to indulge her most extravagant caprice.---- Orniphilia was extremely handsome in her youth, and as she inherited both fortune and beauty, she would probably have settled happily in marriage, had not the affectation of superlative sensibility render her more an object of ridicule than of desire. She had the misfortune to fancy, that true delicacy consists in an apparent debility of nerves, and she therefore, with the figure of an amazon, affected the timidity of a fairy.---- No ghost could start with greater trepidation at the crowing of a cock. On the sudden beat of a drum she would throw herself into a kind of convulsion, and she has frequently wished, that Heaven had made her the inhabitant of some more tranquil globe, on which the air is never wounded by any sound more powerful than the notes of a nightingale. This gentleness of disposition did not, as the lady might possibly with, induce any sympathetic swain to amuse her with the soothing whispers of love. She became an Old Maid, and as she approached the age of forty, perceiving that she wanted something to caress, she began to provide herself with a train of animals, which she has enlarged to such a degree, that her house is a kind of little ark; though I believe it tends rather to destroy than to preserve the lives of those creatures it admits. Whether she is offended by that neglect which she has experienced from mankind, or whether a passion for animals annihilates our regard towards our own species, may admit of dispute; but it is certain, that her attachment to birds, dogs and monkies, which has grown, perhaps, from an affected tenderness into a real passion, appears to have rendered Orniphilia utterly insensible to the merits of human nature. She professes to have an aversion to children, because she is distracted by their noise; yet, so inconsistent is affectation; she has chosen for her constant companion, and even for her bedfellow, a great surly Pomeranian dog, whose incessant barking is more offensively loud, than the most noisy infant that ever squalled in a cradle!---- She has many nephews and nieces, to whom little presents of money would be very agreeable: but Orniphilia will not bestow even a crown to treat one of these children with a play, yet she will frequently throw away a guinea to purchase a little fruit from a hothouse, as a delicious indulgence to her old talking parrot.

"Our foibles, like our vices, are very fruitful sources of vexation and distress; and I happened to be an occular witness of a very heavy punishment which accident inflicted on the unamiable weakness of Orniphilia. As she does me the honor to rank me among her distant relations, and as she thinks I have some knowledge of natural history, she lately sent me a very pressing invitation to tea; that she might consult me on a new foreign bird just presented to her by one of her dependents. I was pleased to find two of her nieces, and their brother, admitted to her tea table. The girls, who are almost women, were going from school to their parents in the country. The boy, a lively lad of thirteen, had just arrived from Eton, to escort his sisters, and appeared to divert himself, not a little, with the oddities of his aunt. She is always seen, like Circe, surrounded with animals. A few tame little birds, who fly unconfined about her chamber, are generally perched on her shoulder or her cap: the fat Pomeranian, when he is not growling, reposes at her feet; and a large squirrel occasionally peeps from her pocket, as he is indulged with a kind of banquetting house there: but of all the creatures who usually reside in her room, the most striking is a very large and magnificent, but ill-tempered, mackaw. The two girls had contemplated the fine plumage of this bird with great admiration, which he appeared to return; for, allured perhaps by an ornament of flowers which one of them wore in her cap, he hopped on a sudden, from his stand upon her head. The poor girl was exceedingly alarmed, and her brother hastened, with infinite good humour, to her relief. He, at first, endeavoured to remove the bird very gently; but the mackaw did not chuse to relinquish his prize, and, in a scuffle which ensued, tore off the thumb nail of his opponent. In the keen resentment, which this violent anguish produced, the young Etonian exerted all his strength, and wrung off the neck of his antagonist, without a single reflection on the feelings of his aunt. Orniphilia, who was utterly unaffected by the wound of her nephew, fell into extreme agonies on beholding the mangled body of her favorite bird, and leaving all her guests to take such care as they could of themselves, she summoned her servants to convey her instantly to bed, for the calamity rendered her unable to support her own frame. I have not seen her since, and nothing, I believe, will ever tempt me to visit her again: as I hear, that instead of atoning for her ill-behavior, she sent for her lawyer the next morning, and made him erase from her will the name of the spirited youth, who had excited her implacable resentment by ridding the world of her mischievous mackaw. I trust this piece, if she gets to see it, will induce her to correct her injustice, and to double the legacy, which she so hastily cancelled.

The SUBSCRIBER,

NUMBER XII.

WOMEN.

(Continued from our last.)

A FINE woman, brought up amidst adulation, and who has always been talked to only of her complexion, features and gentility, generally remain such as nature made her: a very fine object to be gazed at. Ever taken up with something about herself, she frequently slips into an affectation which counteracts her beauty. It is thus that some women find the way to spoil nature, by being over-curious to set it off.

On the other hand, those whom nature seems to have in some measure overlooked, endeavour to make up for its wrongs, in the acquisition of amiable qualities: their minds, untainted by flattery, form themselves to penetration and propriety; and their thoughts, not being so much taken up about themselves, enlarge their sphere; hence more knowledge, more capability of figuring in the world, and consequently fewer whims, caprices and affectations.

Their external charms not being so many, they are less assuming in their behavior, and form themselves to a courtesy and mildness, which renders what beauty they have more pleasing. This is the behavior, which raises them to an equality with beauties, or rather gives them a superiority. Temper and manners have very powerful charms, charms which make amends for want of beauty, but the want of which no beauty can compensate.

But when personal attractions are combined with excellency of temper, and enlivened with a gentle gaiety then beauty's sway stands on a sure basis. A woman, in whom these advantages meet, is both an ornament and blessing to society: as beauty heightens the loveliness of the temper, this makes a return in the graces it imparts to the features; the qualities of the soul display themselves in the countenance, and embellish even beauty itself. To engaging manners women owe the stability of their empire; and the less power they assume, the more they have.

Real motives of honor will ever have their due influence with a woman of sense, who knows in her respective station how to pursue the right road to happi-

left. Chaſtity muſt be a delightful virtue to a fine woman, that has any ſublimity of ſentiment: which ſhe views in a multitude of admirers at her feet, ſhe triumphs over the world and herſelf.

A woman of intrigue, who has no other way of attracting her lovers than by her coquettiſh airs, and is incapable of ſecuring their fidelity but by granting favors, makes them as ſubmiſſive as ſpaniels in mean and ſervile offices, yet has no ſort of authority over them in matters of importance. But a woman, who is at the ſame time virtuous, amiable and diſcreet, who commands reſpect, who behaves with reſerve and modeſty, who, in a word, maintains the love of her perſon, by the eſteem of her virtues; ſuch a woman has it in her power to ſend her admirers, at a moment's warning, to the farther end of the globe; ſhe is able to rouſe them to battle, to glory, to death, in ſhort, to whatever ſhe pleaſes: ſuch an empire is glorious, methinks, to hold, and well worth the trouble of purchaſing.

Many women rival us in the endowments of the mind, and in the qualities of the heart they generally ſurpaſs us. That they have faults muſt be allowed; like ourſelves, they bear the ſtamp of human nature; but a multitude of virtues may well plead indulgence for thoſe little foibles; foibles, of which a conſiderable part are owing to the men: the deſire of pleaſing, which is natural to the ſex, inducing them to form their manners and behavior agreeable to the notions current among us.

The wonderful ſenſibility of women is, both to themſelves and us, a copious ſource of exquiſite delights, and ſometimes, likewiſe, of bitter pangs. Sentiment is their univerſal motive; it is born with them, and with them lives and dies; it produces, in all ages, thoſe amiable virtues which makes us ſo fond of them; and to it are alſo owing thoſe particular vices with which we upbraid them. The more ſenſible a heart is, the deeper root, on any offence, will jealouſy, reſentment and revenge ſtrike in it: the wounds of the heart are not eaſily cloſed, and a woman of a tender diſpoſition carries the ſenſe of ſuch an injury to her grave.

But whatever mixture of good and evil is allowed to be in women, ſtill it muſt be granted, that in general, they are truer in their affections, have a greater regard to honor, more fidelity, conſtancy, and lead a more regular life than the bulk of men. How many diſtinguiſh themſelves greatly in the management of their houſhold, the education of their children, and affection for their huſbands.

What ſometimes leads us to judge amiſs of the ſex, is its very modeſty, as keeping its virtue in the ſhade of privacy; yet is this modeſty and ſilence its ſupreme virtue. A woman's glory is to be little ſpoken of; very different from men, who act, unmaſked, on the world's wide theatre, all the parts which their paſſions prompt to them; whereas, women are to perform their parts, as it were, behind the ſcenes; not making their appearance on the ſtage, unleſs when called forth by particular circumſtances; and then they have ſhone and acted in the higheſt characters, with a power and dignity not inferior to the moſt celebrated heroes.

It is inconceivable how many virtues there are, quite unknown in the ſex. We are perpetually talking of noiſy folly, and fluttering vanity, but take no notice of a thouſand placid virtues, which are the very ſoul of domeſtic happineſs. It is in well-regulated families, rather than at balls and aſſemblies, that women are found who tacitly vindicate their ſex: they are to be ſought for in our churches, and thoſe houſes where indigence and diſtreſs ſeem to ſhun the looks of thoſe who are able to relieve them. There it is that female piety and benevolence diſtinguiſh themſelves: if there be ſome who, confining themſelves to a punctilios devotion only pay their compliments to virtue, a very great number of them are illuminated by real religion, ardent in the conſtant practice of ſolid piety, and free from the exceſſes of a ſuperſtitious zeal.

Thus we may perceive religion in them more ſtrong and animating; whether it proceeds from their having more leiſure to cultivate it, more ſenſibility to feel the force of it, or becauſe they are leſs verſed in the ſhining, though tinſal philoſophy of infidelity: it is obſerved, that in various churches the number of women has been three times that of the men.

Virtue and wiſdom are joined with the graces much oftener than the ſlanderers of the ſex are willing to think. Men are ſo enamoured with beauty, that they would make it the whole of the woman's merit, never talking to them of any thing elſe. A fine woman is really, as was obſerved, nature's maſter-piece; but this maſter-piece is not compleat where any thing is wanting to the ſoul. This is the proper object that calls for womens' ambition: when beauty is combined with ſolid merit, it may be ſaid to do honor to human nature. Virtue heightens beauty, and beauty adds a freſh luſtre to virtue, which, in the perſon of an amiable and diſcreet woman, becomes in ſome meaſure perſonified, and all its charms ſhine forth in their full glory.

Do not imagine that women are to be conſidered only as objects of our pleaſures. There is nothing more unjuſt, more baſe and barbarous than is often practiſed towards them, under the ſpecious names of love and gallantry, as if they had not an equal right with you, to be treated with juſtice and honor. What would be thought of a man who ſhould take advantage of the weakneſs, the credulity, complaiſance or affection of his friend, to ruin at once his innocence, his reputation, his fortune, and peace of mind for ever? Would not every one readily allow that this was a great piece of villainy? And yet this very practice towards women paſſes for a trifle, the amuſement of a man of gallantry, and is often made the ſubject of boaſt and triumph.

They who hold women to be only beautiful figures, placed here by way of ornament and amuſement, have but a very imperfect idea of them; they are appointed for very different purpoſes: and created for a much nobler end than to be an empty ſhow; their charms are indications of more intereſting qualities.

The ordinary claſs of the good or bad women have very little influence upon the actions of others; but the eminent in either kind are thoſe who lead the world. The bad are employed in communicating ſcandal, infamy and diſeaſe like furies; the good diſtribute benevolence, friendſhip and health, like angels. The bad are damned with pain and anguiſh at the ſight of all that is laudable, lovely or happy. The virtuous are touched with commiſeration towards the guilty, the diſagreeable and the wretched.

There are thoſe, Mr. Batchelor, who betray the innocent of their own ſex, and ſolicit the lewd of others. There are thoſe who have abandoned the very memory, not only of innocence, but ſhame.---- There are thoſe who never forgive, nor could ever bear being forgiven. There are thoſe alſo who viſit the beds of the ſick, lull the cares of the ſorrowful, and double the joys of the joyful. Such is the deſtroying fiend, ſuch the guardian angel Woman.

Fram'd to give joy the lovely ſex are ſeen;
Beauteous their form, and heav'nly their mein.
Silent, they charm the pleas'd beholder's ſight,
And, ſpeaking, ſtrike us with a new delight:
Words, when pronounc'd by them, bear each a dart;
Invade our ears, and wound us to the heart.
To no ill end the glorious paſſion ſways;
By love and honor bound, the youth obeys:
'Till by his ſervice won, the grateful fair
Conſents, in time, to eaſe the lover's care;
Seals all his hopes; and, in the bridal kiſs,
Gives him a title to untainted bliſs.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, October 3.

A VERY extraordinary mode of puniſhing vagrants has lately been adopted in the county of Buckingham. Two women, who ſtood in that predicament, were ſentenced at the laſt aſſizes, by the chairman of the quarter ſeſſions, to be taken to the next barber's ſhop, where their heads were ordered to be ſhaved, after which, the beadle, &c. were to ſee them turned out of town.

It is a fact which may be depended on, that the French have been ſo very aſſiduous in extending their connections in India ſince the peace, that there is ſcarce a place of any importance, throughout the whole country, where they have not an ambaſſador or agent, to forward their views, and endeavour to undermine us in their friendſhip. The government of Madras are ſo well aware of this, that they have ordered a private liſt to be made out of all the French, Spaniards, and Italians in that place, and what occupations they purſue.

Sir Guy Carleton's, alias lord Dorcheſter's poſts, penſion's, &c. are at leaſt eight thouſand a year, independent of his American patronage, and other good things. Why the cow-killing Guy of Warwick, was a pigmy compared with the bull-beating Guy of the preſent day.

A certain great lady, who long has been eſteemed by the people of this country, for her conduct in domeſtic life, is ſaid to poſſeſs in the bank of Venice, at this moment, not leſs than half a million of money, and her huſband holds in the ſame bank above five millions. There were many ſubſtantial reaſons for not truſting thoſe ſums in the bank of England.

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle, October 1.

"This afternoon, obſerving a great crowd in the ſtreet, oppoſite to Turner's inn, I went to ſee what was the matter; when I was informed, that they were looking at two Lapland women, who had lately been brought there by ſir Henry Liddal, a gentleman poſſeſſed of a conſiderable eſtate in the neighbourhood of Newcaſtle, who had lately made a viſit to Lapland. I accordingly went into Turner's to ſee them. They appeared to be about 20 or 21 years of age, of a ſwarthy complexion, rather inclined to brown than yellow. Their hair black, which hung down behind; their eyes betwixt a blue and hazel; their features regular; their ſtature very low; this, however, had an adventitious aid, their ſhoes being very different from thoſe of our modern ladies, devoid of heels, and quite flat in the ſoles, like Highland brogues. Their head dreſs was a mutch or cap, which fitted cloſe to the head; one of the caps of a reddiſh colour, the other ſewed, as if embroidered. Above they wore a looſe gown, which reached down to their ancles. It was of a green colour, and ſeemed to be worſted.---- Their necks were adorned with a looſe necklace of beads and ſhells, which before hung down to their waiſt, like a roſary. It would ſeem that they are not of the loweſt order of the people of their country, as they can both read and write their own language, dance gracefully, and work prettily with their needle. Their language is a ſpecies of Sweediſh, perhaps as different from what is ſpoke at Stockholm, as the Erſe is to the Engliſh. Sir Henry has brought over a ſervant who can talk to them in their own tongue.---- Before leaving the room, they very politely drank a glaſs of wine to the health of the company, and as they retired, curteſied to the by ſtanders with a good grace. They ſeem to be extremely happy with their ſituation, were continually ſmiling and laughing, and are rather averſe to return home. Sir Henry, however, it is ſaid, propoſes to ſend them back ſoon, being under promiſe to that effect. I was told, ſome of their male relations were ſo deſirous of coming over along with them, that ſir Henry was obliged to bribe them with a conſiderable ſum not to come. This gentleman alſo brought over with him ſix rein deer, one of which died on the paſſage. The reſt are doing well, and are now at his ſeat at Iſlington, where it is hoped they will breed. If ſo they will be the firſt ever propagated in this country. It is ſaid that the rein-deer, on the paſſage, would not take meat from any perſon but the two Lapland ladies, who could call theſe animals to any part of the ſhip they pleaſed."

Jealouſy is a baneful weed, which ſeems to be the particular growth of Italy, at leaſt there it thrives in appearance better than in any other country: and yet how comes it that ſome of thoſe Tranſ-alpine exotics live in this metropolis, nay, and in great ſplendor too, with no other means of ſupport than the proſtitution of their acre ſpoſa. The change of climate perhaps, operates this miracle: or a more poiſonous weed, implanted in the hearts of ſuch wretches, deſtroy the effects of the former. But to return. an unfortunate gentleman at Lyons has woefully experienced the revengeful ſpirit of an Italian huſband, who, with his wife, lodged in the ſecond ſtory of the ſame houſe where the gentleman alluded to occupied the firſt floor. All the neighbours were ſome days alarmed by the loudeſt and moſt piteous moans; it was the ill-fated gentleman expiring under numberleſs ſtabs of a ſtiletto, given him by the jealous Italian. The dying victim of his rage declared, that from words that eſcaped the murderer during the performance of the atrocious deed, he was ſenſible that he fell a ſacrifice to the aſſaſſin's jealouſy, though he never gave him the leaſt cauſe even of ſuſpicion, having at no time held any converſe with his wife.

Pittſburgh, February 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend at Pittſburgh.

"My friend ------- from London is a few days ago arrived here, and brings news that ſurpriſes me much! during his ſtay the laſt month in the metropolis, he frequently attended the walks in Hyde Park, and to his aſtoniſhment did not hear the ſmalleſt ſpecimen of that formerly faſhionable vice, ſwearing. He ſays it is ſo vulgar and unfaſhionable, at preſent, in England that it would even damn the character of the firſt player in the city of London, to introduce it on the ſtage. To what cauſe this is owing he cannot preciſely determine; but whatever it may be, it has turned out much to the advantage of individuals. One gentleman of his acquaintance who had been doatingly fond of a ſweet, beautiful, and virtuous young lady of fortune, but had been diſcarded with diſdain, merely becauſe he was a proficient in ſwearing. In a few weeks after it became unfaſhionable, he renewed his addreſſes, he had made conſiderable ſtrides towards the faſhion of the town, and was then as remarkable for ſobriety and gentleneſs, as he had formerly been for riot and ſwearing. The young lady no ſooner found out the tractability of his temper than ſhe ſmiled on his addreſſes. Sweet Willy, ſaid the virtuous fair, how charming you now appear! that lovely form, which before appeared a monſter, is now fairer than the lily, ſweeter than the roſe, and full of grace and majeſty! Since you have laid aſide the ruſtic, booriſh practice of ſwearing, it is impoſſible to reſiſt your pleaſing tale of love! every ſentiment has its deſired effect, every expreſſion engages my attention. I am yours forever! and how happy would I have been in

lefs. Chaſtity muſt be a delightful virtue to a fine woman, that has any ſublimity of ſentiment: which the views in a multitude of admirers at her feet, the triumphs over the world and herſelf.

A woman of intrigue, who has no other way of attracting her lovers than by her coquettiſh airs, and is incapable of fecuring their fidelity but by granting favors, makes them as ſubmiſſive as ſpaniels in mean and ſervile offices, yet has no ſort of authority over them in matters of importance. But a woman, who is at the ſame time virtuous, amiable and diſcreet, who commands reſpect, who behaves with reſerve and modeſty, who, in a word, maintains the love of her perſon, by the eſteem of her virtues; ſuch a woman has it in her power to ſend her admirers, at a moment's warning, to the farther end of the globe; ſhe is able to rouſe them to battle, to glory, to death, in ſhort, to whatever ſhe pleaſes: ſuch an empire is glorious, methinks, to hold, and well worth the trouble of purchaſing.

Many women rival us in the endowments of the mind, and in the qualities of the heart they generally ſurpaſs us. That they have faults muſt be allowed; like ourſelves, they bear the ſtamp of human nature; but a multitude of virtues may well plead indulgence for thoſe little foibles; foibles, of which a conſiderable part are owing to the men: the deſire of pleaſing, which is natural to the ſex, inducing them to form their manners and behavior agreeable to the notions current among us.

The wonderful ſenſibility of women is, both to themſelves and us, a copious ſource of exquiſite delights, and ſometimes, likewiſe, of bitter pangs. Sentiment is their univerſal motive; it is born with them, and with them lives and dies; it produces, in all ages, thoſe amiable virtues which makes us ſo fond of them; and to it are alſo owing thoſe particular vices with which we upbraid them. The more ſenſible a heart is, the deeper root, on any offence, will jealouſy, reſentment and revenge ſtrike in it: the wounds of the heart are not eaſily cloſed, and a woman of a tender diſpoſition carries the ſenſe of ſuch an injury to her grave.

But whatever mixture of good and evil is allowed to be in women, ſtill it muſt be granted, that in general, they are truer in their affections, have a greater regard to honor, more fidelity, conſtancy, and lead a more regular life than the bulk of men. How many diſtinguiſh themſelves greatly in the management of their houſhold, the education of their children, and affection for their huſbands.

What ſometimes leads us to judge amiſs of the ſex, is its very modeſty, as keeping its virtue in the ſhade of privacy; yet is this modeſty and ſilence its ſupreme virtue. A woman's glory is to be little ſpoken of; very different from men, who act, unmaſked, on the world's wide theatre, all the parts which their paſſions prompt to them; whereas, women are to perform their parts, as it were, behind the ſcenes; not making their appearance on the ſtage, unleſs when called forth by particular circumſtances; and then they have ſhone and acted in the higheſt characters, with a power and dignity not inferior to the moſt celebrated heroes.

It is inconceivable how many virtues there are, quite unknown in the ſex. We are perpetually talking of noiſy folly, and fluttering vanity, but take no notice of a thouſand placid virtues, which are the very ſoul of domeſtic happineſs. It is in well-regulated families, rather than at balls and aſſemblies, that women are found who tacitly vindicate their ſex: they are to be ſought for in our churches, and thoſe houſes where indigence and diſtreſs ſeem to ſhun the looks of thoſe who are able to relieve them. There it is that female piety and benevolence diſtinguiſh themſelves: if there be ſome who, confining themſelves to a punctilios devotion only pay their compliments to virtue, a very great number of them are illuminated by real religion, ardent in the conſtant practice of ſolid piety, and free from the exceſſes of a ſuperſtitious zeal.

Thus we may perceive religion in them more ſtrong and animating; whether it proceeds from their having more leiſure to cultivate it, more ſenſibility to feel the force of it, or becauſe they are leſs verſed in the ſhining, though tinſal philoſophy of infidelity: it is obſerved, that in various churches the number of women has been three times that of the men.

Virtue and wiſdom are joined with the graces much oftener than the ſlanderers of the ſex are willing to think. Men are ſo enamoured with beauty, that they would make it the whole of the woman's merit, never talking to them of any thing elſe. A fine woman is really, as was obſerved, nature's maſter-piece; but this maſter piece is not compleat where any thing is wanting to the ſoul. This is the proper object that calls for womens' ambition: when beauty is combined with ſolid merit, it may be ſaid to do honor to human nature. Virtue heightens beauty, and beauty adds a freſh luſtre to virtue, which, in the perſon of an amiable and diſcreet woman, becomes in ſome meaſure perſonified, and all its charms ſhine forth in their full glory.

Do not imagine that women are to be conſidered only as objects of our pleaſures. There is nothing more unjuſt, more baſe and barbarous than is often practiſed towards them, under the ſpecious names of love and gallantry, as if they had not an equal right with you, to be treated with juſtice and honor. What would be thought of a man who ſhould take advantage of the weakneſs, the credulity, complaiſance or affection of his friend, to ruin at once his innocence, his reputation, his fortune, and peace of mind for ever? Would not every one readily allow that this was a great piece of villainy? And yet this very practice towards women paſſes for a trifle, the amuſement of a man of gallantry, and is often made the ſubject of boaſt and triumph.

They who hold women to be only beautiful figures, placed here by way of ornament and amuſement, have but a very imperfect idea of them; they are appointed for very different purpoſes: and created for a much nobler end than to be an empty ſhow; their charms are indications of more intereſting qualities.

The ordinary claſs of the good or bad women have very little influence upon the actions of others; but the eminent in either kind are thoſe who lead the world. The bad are employed in communicating ſcandal, infamy and diſeaſe like furies; the good diſtribute benevolence, friendſhip and health, like angels. The bad are damned with pain and anguiſh at the ſight of all that is laudable, lovely or happy. The virtuous are touched with commiſeration towards the guilty, the diſagreeable and the wretched.

There are thoſe, Mr. Batchelor, who betray the innocent of their own ſex, and ſolicit the lewd of others. There are thoſe who have abandoned the very memory, not only of innocence, but ſhame.---- There are thoſe who never forgive, nor could ever bear being forgiven. There are thoſe alſo who viſit the beds of the ſick, lull the cares of the ſorrowful, and double the joys of the joyful. Such is the deſtroying fiend, ſuch the guardian angel Woman.

Fram'd to give joy the lovely ſex are ſeen;
Beauteous their form, and heav'nly their mein.
Silent, they charm the pleas'd beholder's ſight,
And, ſpeaking, ſtrike us with a new delight:
Words, when pronounc'd by them, bear each a dart;
Invade our ears, and wound us to the heart.
To no ill end the glorious paſſion ſways;
By love and honor bound, the youth obeys:
'Till by his ſervice won, the grateful fair
Conſents, in time, to eaſe the lover's care;
Seals all his hopes; and, in the bridal kiſs,
Gives him a title to untainted bliſs.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, October 3.

A VERY extraordinary mode of puniſhing vagrants has lately been adopted in the county of Buckingham. Two women, who ſtood in that predicament, were ſentenced at the laſt aſſizes, by the chairman of the quarter ſeſſions, to be taken to the next barber's ſhop, where their heads were ordered to be ſhaved, after which, the beadle, &c. were to ſee them turned out of town.

It is a fact which may be depended on, that the French have been ſo very aſſiduous in extending their connections in India ſince the peace, that there is ſcarce a place of any importance, throughout the whole country, where they have not an ambaſſador or agent, to forward their views, and endeavour to undermine us in their friendſhip. The government of Madras are ſo well aware of this, that they have ordered a private liſt to be made out of all the French, Spaniards, and Italians in that place, and what occupations they purſue.

Sir Guy Carleton's, alias lord Dorcheſter's poſts, penſion's, &c. are at leaſt eight thouſand a year, independent of his American patronage, and other good things. Why the cow-killing Guy of Warwick, was a pigmy compared with the bull-beating Guy of the preſent day.

A certain great lady, who long has been eſteemed by the people of this country, for her conduct in domeſtic life, is ſaid to poſſeſs in the bank of Venice, at this moment, not leſs than half a million of money, and her huſband holds in the ſame bank above five millions. There were many ſubſtantial reaſons for not truſting thoſe ſums in the bank of England.

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle, October 1.

"This afternoon, obſerving a great crowd in the ſtreet, oppoſite to Turner's inn, I went to ſee what was the matter; when I was informed, that they were looking at two Lapland women, who had lately been brought there by ſir Henry Liddal, a gentleman poſſeſſed of a conſiderable eſtate in the neighbourhood of Newcaſtle, who had lately made a viſit to Lapland. I accordingly went into Turner's to ſee them. They appeared to be about 20 or 21 years of age, of a ſwarthy complexion, rather inclined to brown than yellow. Their hair black, which hung down behind; their eyes betwixt a blue and hazel; their features regular; their ſtature very low; this, however, had an adventitious aid, their ſhoes being very different from thoſe of our modern ladies, devoid of heels, and quite flat in the ſoles, like Highland brogues. Their head dreſs was a mutch or cap, which fitted cloſe to the head; one of the caps of a reddiſh colour, the other ſewed, as if embroidered. Above they wore a looſe gown, which reached down to their ancles. It was of a green colour, and ſeemed to be worſted.---- Their necks were adorned with a looſe necklace of beads and ſhells, which before hung down to their waiſt, like a roſary. It would ſeem that they are not of the loweſt order of the people of their country, as they can both read and write their own language, dance gracefully, and work prettily with their needle. Their language is a dialect of Swediſh, perhaps as different from what is ſpoke at Stockholm, as the Erſe is to the Engliſh. Sir Henry has brought over a ſervant who can talk to them in their own tongue.---- Before leaving the room, they very politely drank a glaſs of wine to the health of the company, and as they retired, curteſied to the by ſtanders with a good grace. They ſeem to be extremely happy with their ſituation, were continually ſmiling and laughing, and are rather averſe to return home. Sir Henry, however, it is ſaid, propoſes to ſend them back ſoon, being under promiſe to that effect. I was told, ſome of their male relations were ſo deſirous of coming over along with them, that ſir Henry was obliged to bribe them with a conſiderable ſum not to come. This gentleman alſo brought over with him ſix rein deer, one of which died on the paſſage. The reſt are doing well, and are now at his ſeat at Iſlington, where it is hoped they will breed. If ſo they will be the firſt ever propagated in this country. It is ſaid that the rein-deer, on the paſſage, would not take meat from any perſon but the two Lapland ladies, who could call theſe animals to any part of the ſhip they pleaſed."

Jealouſy is a baneful weed, which ſeems to be the particular growth of Italy, at leaſt there it thrives in appearance better than in any other country: and yet how comes it that ſome of thoſe Tranſ-alpine exotics live in this metropolis, nay, and in great ſplendor too, with no other means of ſupport than the proſtitution of their acre ſpoſa. The change of climate perhaps, operates this miracle: or a more poiſonous weed, implanted in the hearts of ſuch wretches, deſtroy the effects of the former. But to return. an unfortunate gentleman at Lyons has woefully experienced the revengeful ſpirit of an Italian huſband, who, with his wife, lodged in the ſecond ſtory of the ſame houſe where the gentleman alluded to occupied the firſt floor. All the neighbours were ſome days alarmed by the loudeſt and moſt piteous moans: it was the ill-fated gentleman expiring under numberleſs ſtabs of a ſtiletto, given him by the jealous Italian. The dying victim of his rage declared, that from words that eſcaped the murderer during the performance of the atrocious deed, he was ſenſible that he fell a ſacrifice to the aſſaſſin's jealouſy, though he never gave him the leaſt cauſe even of ſuſpicion, having at no time held any converſe with his wife.

Pittſburgh, February 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend at Pittſburgh.

"My friend ---------- from London is a few days ago arrived here, and brings news that ſurpriſes me much! during his ſtay the laſt month in the metropolis, he frequently attended the walks in Hyde Park, and to his aſtoniſhment did not hear the ſmalleſt ſpecimen of that formerly faſhionable vice, ſwearing. He ſays it is ſo vulgar and unfaſhionable, at preſent, in England that it would even damn the character of the firſt player in the city of London, to introduce it on the ſtage. To what cauſe this is owing he cannot preciſely determine; but whatever it may be, it has turned out much to the advantage of individuals. One gentleman of his acquaintance who had been doatingly fond of a ſweet, beautiful, and virtuous young lady of fortune, but had been diſcarded with diſdain, merely becauſe he was a proficient in ſwearing. In a few weeks after it became unfaſhionable, he renewed his addreſſes, he had made conſiderable ſtrides towards the faſhion of the town, and was then as remarkable for ſobriety and gentleneſs, as he had formerly been for riot and ſwearing. The young lady no ſooner found out the tractability of his temper than ſhe ſmiled on his addreſſes. Sweet Willy, ſaid the virtuous fair, how charming you now appear! that lovely form, which before appeared a monſter, is now fairer than the lily, ſweeter than the roſe, and full of grace and majeſty! Since you have laid aſide the ruſtic, boorish practice of ſwearing, it is impoſſible to reſiſt your pleaſing tale of love! every ſentiment has its deſired effect, every expreſſion engages my attention. I am yours forever! and how happy would I have been in

your poſſeſſion the ſeven long long years had ſwearing been then as unfaſhionable, as it is at preſent!

I bleſs the hour, replied Willy, that cauſed the reform, I admire the day that it became faſhionable to expreſs our ſentiments in a ſoft agreeable tone of language! I now perceive my rudeneſs and folly, and with what delight do I now claſp the object of my wiſhes in theſe fond arms! my heart expands with joy, and raptures of bliſs poſſeſs my ſoul! the world appears in a new light, and I ſhall forever endeavour to cultivate that pleaſing temper which is the cauſe of my preſent happineſs, and all the proſpect of my future joys!

Since the above intelligence has been circulated thro' Philadelphia, young gentlemen have been at much pains to change their conduct, and ſeem as ſolicitous to rival each other in gentleneſs and good-breeding, as they have formerly been to excel in rudeneſs and baſe language.

My dear ſir, I recollect an expreſſion of yours when in Philadelphia laſt ſpring: you told me you had ſtepped into the coffee houſe to learn the news of the city, but ſoon imagined yourſelf in the haunt of devils and infernal ſpirits. Your reaſon was you heard nothing but the language of Satan, and every one employed in his ſervice. If you come to Philadelphia next ſpring, you will be happy to find the haunt of Satan turned into the paradiſe of ſweetneſs and pleaſing ſociety. Gentlemen are all engaged in ſtudying politeneſs, and not an oath is heard from the mouth of any man who wiſhes to be ranked above the town criers or the common ſhoe-blacks.

THE Partnerſhip of John & Daniel Craig being this day diſſolved, I hereby inform all perſons not to credit ſaid Daniel on my account, as I am reſolved to pay no contracts of ſaid Daniel's after this date. JOHN CRAIG.

Pittſburg, February 24, 1787.

N. B. The hatter's buſineſs will ſtill be carried on with more ſpeed and regularity than ever, as there will be more attention paid to it.

BY an advertiſement of William Freeman, dated the 19th of January laſt, notice was given that the partnerſhip of Freeman & Saveren was diſſolved—as there is ſome debts outſtanding due to the ſaid partnerſhip, I requeſt all thoſe who ſtand indebted to them, to come and pay off their accounts to the ſubſcriber, and thoſe who have any demands are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement. DAVID SAVEREN.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 23, 1787.

A curious caſe of a compound fracture, related by Dr. Hunter, at his lectures.

SPEAKING of the nature and cure of ſimple and compound fractures, dr. Hunter obſerved, in his lectures, that in treating the compound, many ſurgeons did miſchief, and irritated the wound, by their officious and artificial manner of dreſſing it. Inſtead of that practice, he recommended treating the compound as much as poſſible, in the ſame way as the ſimple fracture; and in confirmation of that practice, uſed to relate the following ſingular caſe, which was always heard with great attention, becauſe the inſtruction was conveyed in the way of pleaſantry.

"A maniacal patient, mr. G——, who was confined in the infirmary at Edinburgh, (he ſays it was about thirty years ago) ſeeming to have recovered a calm and rational ſtate of mind, was allowed to take an airing in the garden by himſelf. Here he took the reſolution of making his eſcape, and got over the garden wall In dropping himſelf from the wall, which was very high, he pulled a large cape-ſtone along with him, and ſuffered a very large compound fracture in his leg. He was carried round, and lodged again in the infirmary, in this unhappy condition; and the ſurgeon, who was inſtantly brought to him, ſet the leg, dreſſed the wound, applied the eighteen tailed bandage, &c. in the uſual way. After all this, the patient appearing to be very calm, the ſurgeon gave ſome proper directions, went away, and the patient was left alone to get ſome reſt, which was thought proper, and ſeemed to be his own deſire. His madneſs now took a ſingularly whimſical turn: he knew very well that he had a miſerably broken leg: but his crazy imagination made him believe, that the ſurgeon had miſtaken his leg, and beſtowed all his attention on the ſound leg, which required no attention, and had left the ſhattered limb to ſhift for itſelf. Under this firm perſuaſion, convinced that his ſurgeon was too ignorant to perceive his blunder, too conceited to be ſet right, and too proud to ſuffer ſuch humiliation, he thought it would be moſt prudent, in his preſent ſtate of ſubjection, for the cure of his broken leg, to make the beſt uſe he could in the judgment and dexterity which God had given him. He removed the whole apparatus from the broken leg, with great attention, that he might be able to apply is to the other leg, ſo exactly in the ſame manner, that the ſurgeon ſhould not be able to diſcover the alteration, and, leſt any ſuſpicion ſhould ariſe, and lead to an enquiry and diſcovery, he thought he ſhould be ſtill more ſecure by ſecreting or hiding the other leg, that it might not be found, and appear in evidence againſt him, he therefore tore a large hole in the ſheet and feather bed, and buried the wounded leg among the feathers.

Next day, when the ſurgeon viſited him, he ſaid, that for a while he had been in pain, but that by a fortunate and accidental motion of the foot, the pain went off as by a charm; that he had continued perfectly eaſy ever ſince; and therefore was reſolved to keep it as ſteady as poſſible in the ſame ſituation. The ſurgeon finding him eaſy, the pulſe quiet, and no ſymptom whatever of fever, went to the foot of the bed, and lifting up the clothes, ſaid, "let us juſt ſee how the foot and leg look." The patient ſeemed much alarmed with the propoſal, and entreated him, for mercy's ſake to deſiſt; becauſe he ſaid, the leaſt motion would diſturb it, and bring all his pains back again." The ſurgeon aſſured him the bed clothes touched nothing but the cradle, and that the lifting them up could not in the leaſt move either the leg or foot; and then, obſerving to the ſtudents that the appearance of the foot was as favourable as he could wiſh, he expreſſed his ſatisfaction, and went away. Every day's viſit, after this, turned out equally ſatisfactory, both to the ſurgeon and patient, till the fifth or ſixth day; when the ſurgeon grew very anxious to ſee the wound, leſt any lurking miſchief ſhould be concealed, and was determined to remove the dreſſings. This the patient reſiſted firſt with prayers, and then with imprecations and rage; but at laſt he was obliged to ſubmit. The ſurgeon, with a cautious and tender hand, removed the bandages, and, as he went on, expreſſed the pleaſure which he felt on ſeeing the ſkin, both above and below the wound, in ſo natural a condition. At length he lifted up the dreſſings, which he found were quite looſe, and ſeeing a leg now perfectly ſound, which a few days before, he had ſeen in ſuch a lamentable ſtate, you can better conceive than I can tell how he looked. After a ſhort pauſe, he paſſed his fingers along the tibia, and then ſaid, I only know that a fracture and wound there certainly was, and now there is certainly neither. Preſently he recovered himſelf enough to recollect that it was the other leg which he had ſet and dreſſed; and ſaid, where is the other leg? turning off the bed clothes at the ſame time. Lunatics are quick in reſources, not eaſily put out of countenance, and imagine that nobody can doubt what they aſſert. Mr. G—, ſenſible now that the leg would be diſcovered, drew it out from among the feathers, ſaying, with great expreſſion of reſentment and rage, that he would now expoſe the ſurgeon's ignorance to the whole world; that he always knew ſurgeons to be a ſet of ignorant fellows, though they wore large wigs; and now he would prove it, by a ſhocking inſtance, to the ſatisfaction of all preſent. This leg, ſaid he, holding out the broken leg, with a great cake of blood and feathers cruſted over and round the wound, this leg, thank God, is as ſound as any man's: there, pointing to the other, is the broken leg; you ſee what a deſperate condition it is in; and that fellow, being called, did nothing for it: he was called to ſet a broken leg, and bound up this. After venting ſome more of his indignation and rage in ſarcaſtic and coarſe language, he begged that ſome of the young ſurgeons would bind up his broken leg again (meaning the ſound one) for that it was in great pain, and was much diſturbed with this impertinent examination, and if not taken care of, would make him a miſerable object, at beſt a cripple for life.

The ſurgeon, ſeeing his patient's imagination ſo ſtrongly perverted, and being convinced by the agitation which that miſapprehenſion had raiſed, that it would be, upon the whole, ſafer to indulge him in his wild conceit, with humanity as well as good ſenſe, deſired the young men to humour him, by putting the apparatus on the ſound leg. From that time he was calm, and in all other things, reaſonable. The cure went on with perfect ſucceſs; the ſcab at laſt dropped off; the wound was then found to be healed, and the callous completed.—A memorable leſſon to ſurgeons, and a ſtriking inſtance of the weakneſs of human reaſon, of the imperfection of our boaſted art, and of the power of nature."

To the PRINTERS of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Gentlemen,

ON the face of your laſt Gazette it appears the people of Waſhington county have formed themſelves into a great and mighty patriotic convention, the deſign of which is to bind the people in all caſes whatſoever, and by drawing the whole force of the county into a ſmall circle, the intereſt of a few may the more eaſily be promoted, at the expence of the multitude. It has always been my opinion that ſuch powers are neceſſary, becauſe it is not juſt nor reaſonable that every honeſt farmer ſhould have a vote in the policy that governs the county to which he belongs; when he ſimply ſquanders away the right which nature and the conſtitution of a free country beſtows upon him. But however reaſonable this may be, it is well known, that ſuch neceſſary powers have been abuſed when put into the hands of honeſt men, who have ſacrificed themſelves and fortune for the benefit of the multitude. An inſtance of ſuch abuſe may be pointed out in the reſolves of the gigantic convention alluded to. To their immortal honor be it told, few members were preſent, when a patriotic motion was made to oppoſe the ruinous ſcheme of erecting a ſeat of public juſtice at Pittſburgh; becauſe the people could attend there with more eaſe and leſs expence than elſewhere, and becauſe it is not ſafe, that people in ſuch caſes, ſhould chooſe for themſelves, "for they are prone to evil as the ſparks fly upwards." The ſubject was ably argued pro and con with a ſpirit of patriotiſm and uſurpation that would have done honor to Cromwell himſelf, and the rights of the people ſecured, provided they were willing to ſubmit to the yoke of freedom eſtabliſhed on a new plan by a ſmall majority in favor of ſuppreſſing the public good of a ſeat of juſtice being erected for the eaſe and convenience of the unthinking populace. How happy the people who are under the influence of ſuch benefactors, who not only ſave them the trouble of acting for themſelves in a free country, but of thinking alſo! The day was, when arbitrary power was reprobated by every man of public ſpirit; people in them days thought and acted for themſelves; but thoſe days of freedom are paſt and gone, and we now only with to be the ſlaves of a few patriots, who will govern us with public ſpirit as long as they have the ſmalleſt proſpect of making a thilling by the principles they profeſs.

If I could take the liberty of exerciſing the right of private judgment, and entering fully into the merits of the cauſe in hand, I could point out the advantage of going firſt to Pittſburgh, and ſpending two or three days of pleaſure in vending my produce, before I can have the aſſurance of attempting to be a ſharer in the inexpreſſible happineſs of travelling elſewhere to a court of juſtice to ſpend what remained from my trip to Pittſburgh, and all to ſupport the gentle lamb-like patriotic convention! I am not inclined, however, to ſay much at preſent, perhaps ſome future period may do as well. I ſhall therefore conclude with a patriotic reſolve or two, which I think in my conſcience the the convention ſhould have publiſhed.

On motion, Reſolved, That as lunacy is raging in this county, we think ourſelves in duty bound to recommend to all huſbands not to ſleep in the ſame room with their wives, unleſs in the dark of the moon, leaſt they ſhould beget lunaticks, and add more to the oppreſſive load already amongſt us.

On motion, Reſolved, That we inſtruct our repreſentatives, and they are hereby inſtructed to repreſent to the honorable houſe of aſſembly, our inability and melancholy ſituation, and that they have a law paſſed for the above mentioned purpoſe, and tranſmitted with expedition for public conſideration.

On motion, Reſolved, That we think it the duty of this convention to inform our conſtituents and the public at large, not to pay any exciſe duty for liquors diſtilled weſtward of the Alleghany Mountain, becauſe it is injurious to the diſtiller, and runs away with a great ſhare of the profits ariſing from the occupation; and if any are ſo ſtupid as to pay duty on liquors in this county, we judge it patriotiſm in the higheſt degree to oblige the collector of the ſame to deliver it into our hands, that we may diſpoſe of it for the patriotic and laudable ſcheme of rendering our own circumſtances as eaſy as poſſible.

On motion, Reſolved, That we will oppoſe every meaſure that ſhall in the leaſt appear to promote the public good, unleſs our own intereſt be ſwimming on the top, for to ſpeak plain, ſelf-intereſt is the leading principle of all our reſolves; and that our repreſentatives be inſtructed, and they are hereby inſtructed to adhere inviolably to our commands, right or wrong; they are our creatures, and when we command they muſt obey.

On motion, Reſolved, That the honorable convention conſidering the many inconveniences attending the town of Waſhington, from the want of water carriage for our produce; it is, therefore, Reſolved, That the Monongahela river ſhall be removed from its preſent channel, beginning at the mouth of Muddy creek and running in a direct line to the town of Waſhington, thence in a direct line to the mouth of Racoon creek where it empties into the Ohio river.

A MECHANIC.

Waſhington county, Feb. 20, 1787.

WHEREAS about two years ago I gave a promiſſary note to a certain William Wharton, for the payment of the ſum of thirty pounds, in the ſpring of the year 1783, in conſideration of a tract of land ſold to me by the ſaid Wharton; and whereas the ſaid Wharton cannot make me a title to the ſame, I hereby forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of that note, as I am determined not to pay it unleſs obliged by law. GEORGE CROGHAN.

Weſtmoreland County, Feb. 18, 1787.

AS the ſubſcriber has ſome reaſon to believe that two SMALL TRUNKS, directed for him have ſome time ago been left, by a packer from Hagar's town, either ſomewhere upon the Monongahela, or upon the road from Redſtone to the mountains—Any perſon bringing the ſame to the ſubſcriber, at colonel Matthew Ritchie's on Chartier's creek, two miles from col. Cannon's mill, beſides the charges of carriage, will receive a generous reward.

DAVID BRUCE.

WHEREAS, I, the ſubſcriber, purchaſed a tract of land from Thomas Settles of Waſhington county, for which I have given him (along with others) a bond for the penalty of Three Hundred Pounds, dated on or about the ſeventh of November, 1786, for which I am now ſued by the ſaid Thomas Settles. And whereas the ſaid Thomas, has not made me a perfect title for the ſaid land, according to our agreement, and by examination at the land office in Philadelphia, I find he cannot make me a title the land being located and ſurveyed to and for a certain Peter Painter, Theſe are to notify all and every perſon and perſons, not to take any aſſignment upon the beforementioned bond, as I am determined not to pay the money until I ſhall receive value for the ſame.

JAMES RICHARDSON.

Waſhington county, Jan. 18, 1787.

WHEREAS there has been tickets granted to a number of perſons, intitling ſuch perſons to a title for the therein mentioned lot or lots in the town of Waſhington, alias Baſſett Ville, in the county of Waſhington and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on condition, nevertheleſs, that there ſhould be erected on each lot, a houſe of eighteen feet ſquare at leaſt, with a ſtone or brick chimney therein, within the time limited in ſuch ticket. And whereas, the condition has not been complied with by a great majority of the holders of ſaid tickets, and yet they ceaſe not to impoſe on the unwary by transferring ſuch ideal titles, while the right has long ſince echeated to the proprietors.

We therefore (to prevent ſuch frauds for the future) have thought fit to give this public notice, and alſo to let all perſons know who may have claims to lots in ſaid town, that if they make application within two months from the date hereof, they ſhall have the preference on ſuch eaſy terms as will, upon application, be made known to them: but if they do not apply within the time aforeſaid, they ſhall ever after be precluded from any advantage intended them by the ſubſcribers.

JOHN HOGE.
WILLIAM HOGE.

N. B. Out lots for graſs, &c. adjoining ſaid town, will be furniſhed on low terms.

Waſhington, Jan. 24, 1787.

JUST opening at the Store of the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, a complete cargo of Weſt-India Goods, of the firſt quality, and other Groceries, to which will be ſhortly added, a general aſſortment of Dry Goods, as uſual, all which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or any kind of country produce, at market price.

James O'Hara.

January 24, 1787.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th of October laſt, an indented Iriſh ſervant Man, named JOHN BUCHANAN, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, black complexion, of a very effeminate appearance, ſhort black hair, ſpeaks with the brogue, is very pregnant with little artifice, and a notorious liar; had on a blue broadcloth coat, with yellow buttons, moleſkin jacket, black breeches, and a large cocked caſtor hat; took with him two horſes, one black, 15 and an half hands high, with a ſmall ſtar, his left hind foot white, marked on the right buttock U S, almoſt worn out; the other a bay; he carried a caſe of holſter piſtols and a fuſil; endeavoured to change the horſes in the Alleghany Mountain, on his way down the old Virginia road; he had then in company with him a young woman, whom he paſſed for his wife; he was bought of Jeremiah Warder, Parker & Co. in Philadelphia, on the 27th of May, 1784; ſays he was born in Cork, and is a glove-maker. As he had acceſs to a large ſtore in Pittſburgh, it appears that he has carried off a conſiderable ſum of mony and other valuable property; it is therefore expected that he may eſcape to Ireland, ſhould this be the caſe, the above reward ſhall be paid to any perſon that will have him apprehended, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and a reward of Forty Dollars ſhall be paid to any perſon that will have him taken up and ſecured in any workhouſe or priſon in the United States, ſo that his maſter may get him again, or that will deliver him to General Febiger, in Philadelphia; Walter Roe, in Baltimore; Michael M'Kewan, in Martinſburgh, Virginia, or the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, and all reaſonable charges.

Jan 10, 1787. JAMES O'HARA.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe-alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND-OFFICE

MAY *be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

DANIEL BRITT & CO.

Have for Sale, a General Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reaſonable Terms for Caſh, Flour, Whiſky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Aſhes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c &c.

Pittſburgh, July 28.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. once more call on thoſe indebted to the late houſe of Craig, Bayard & Co. to come and ſettle their accounts, as they need not expect any further lenity.

Pittſburgh, Dec 20, 1786.

Juſt opened and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormſby's.

A LARGE *and general aſſortment of DRY and WET GOODS, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, country produce, peltry or ginſeng.*

JOHN GIBSON.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhing to finiſh the buſineſs of JAMES O'HARA & Co. requeſts that all perſons indebted to that firm, will make the neceſſary payments before the firſt day of May next, as his ſituation obliges him to put every open account belonging to the company, on that day, into the hands of their attorney. He hopes that his friends and cuſtomers will acknowledge the diſtant period fixed upon for payment, ſufficiently generous, and that they will leave him no cauſe to exclaim or put them to any further trouble. Country produce of all kinds will be received at market prices: all thoſe who have any demands, are informed that the neceſſary arrangement is made for making immediate payment of all the charges that may be brought againſt them.

James O'Hara.

Pittſburgh, January 24, 1787.

THE ſubſcribers being appointed wood rangers for Weſtmoreland county, by the worſhipful bench of ſaid county, inform all perſons who may take up any ſtray horſes, cows, ſheep, &c. immediately to enter them with us at Greenſburgh, or they will be dealt with according to law.

CHRISTOPHER TRUBY,
JAMES GUTHRIE.

Greenſburgh, Jan. 29, 1787.

THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, &c. is removed from Colonel Nehemiah Stokely's to Greenſburgh, where the buſineſs is done by

BENJAMIN NEILLY,
for James Hamilton, Eſq; Recorder.

Pittſburgh, February 3, 1787.

ON Tueſday next will be opened at the houſe of Mr. A. Fowler, in Market-ſtreet, a quantity of ſpirits, brandy, wine, porter, Taunton ale, ſugars, chocolate, raiſins, a handſome aſſortment of glaſs ware, ladies ſhoes, &c. To which will ſhortly be added, teas, and a number of other articles, all which will be ſold for caſh, on the loweſt terms, by

G. FOWLER & E. BUTLER.

N. B. Families in town or elſewhere, who can with certainty pay off their accounts in the firſt week in April next, may be indulged with opening accounts until that time.

WHEREAS a certain John Emerſon has lately entered up for public ſale by the Sheriff of Weſtmoreland county, for the payment of his debts, a tract of land conſiſting of about 200 acres, ſituated in Huntington township, about one half mile from the town of Port Royal, on which Samuel M'Clure formerly lived, and which is now in my poſſeſſion.—I hereby caution every perſon againſt purchaſing ſaid land, if it ſhould be offered for ſale, as I have an indiſputable title for it.

JOSEPH L. FINLEY.

Port Royal, Jan. 24, 1787.

WHEREAS I have purchaſed a tract of land of Francis Rennoe, of Waſhington county, and gave him my bond for 130l. between 40 and 50l. of which is ſtill unpaid, and whereas it appears that ſaid Rennoe cannot make me a ſufficient title to ſaid land, (another perſon having an office right for the ſame) this is to notify all perſons not to take an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay the money, until ſaid Rennoe adopts ſome meaſure of ſecuring to me the property purchaſed.

JOHN NEVILL

Waſhington county, Jan. 29, 1787.

WHEREAS a certain Edward Armſtrong obtained an order from me for ten pounds 14 ſhillings and four pence, Pennſylvania currency, dated the 10th day of laſt January, on Mr. Thomas Maguire, Buffalo, and an order of the ſame date for a bed, bolſter and two pillows, containing forty pounds weight, on Mr. Jno. Gibſon, tavern-keeper, Fort Pitt. This is to forwarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of ſaid orders, as I am determined not to pay them; as ſaid Armſtrong has not fulfilled his agreement.

PATRICK MAGUIRE.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 9, 1787.

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THE principal part of the Goods intended for our Store in Waſhington County, being arrived at Pittſburgh, we hope to be able to open at George Fowler's about the 14 or 15 inſtant; when there will be, in addition to the aſſortment adverтiſed, Salt, an aſſortment of Hats, and London Pewter, which articles, with a number of others, are now added to our Store in this place.

G. FOWLER & E. BUTLER.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the public in general, and their former cuſtomers in particular, that they have opened their new ſhop, oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Nicholas's, at the ſign of the Croſs Keys, where they mean to carry on the Hatting buſineſs in all its various branches. Ladies and gentlemen may be ſupplied with hats of the beſt quality and neweſt faſhion, on the ſhorteſt notice, by the publics moſt humble ſervants.

JOHN & DANIEL CRAIG.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 29, 1786.

N. B. Beaver, fox, racoon and muſkrat ſkins, taken as caſh, or beef, pork, butter and flour taken in part pay; likewiſe wool at the current ſelling price.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has paſſed his note of hand to Francis Williams, dated the 19th inſtant, for the ſum of fifteen pounds, for a conſideration which he was to receive, but the ſaid Williams not fulfilling his part of the agreement; I do forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it. WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 25, 1786.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the firſt of December, 1786, a Dun MARE, four years old, a ſmall blaze in her forehead, both hind feet white, no brand or ear mark, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, property, pay charges, and take her away.

MATTHEW M'CLARAN.

Weſtmoreland Jan 8, 1787

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry where* Subſcriptions (at 17/6 per ann.) Advertiſements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.*—ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; thoſe exceeding a ſquare are inſerted in proportion.

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James O'Hara.

Pittſburgh, January 24, 1787.

THE ſubſcribers being appointed wood rangers for Weſtmoreland county, by the worſhipful bench of ſaid county, inform all perſons who may take up any ſtray horſes, cows, ſheep, &c. immediately to enter them with us at Greenſburgh, or they will be dealt with according to law.

CHRISTOPHER TRUBY,
JAMES GUTHRIE.

Greenſburgh, Jan. 29, 1787.

THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, &c. is removed from Colonel Nehemiah Stokely's to Greenſburgh, where the buſineſs is done by

BENJAMIN NEILLY,
for James Hamilton, Eſq: Recorder.

Pittſburgh, February 3, 1787.

ON Tueſday next will be opened at the houſe of Mr. A. Fowler, in Market-ſtreet, a quantity of ſpirits, brandy, wine, porter, Taunton ale, ſugars, chocolate, raiſins, a handſome aſſortment of glaſs ware, ladies ſhoes, &c. To which will ſhortly be added, teas, and a number of other articles, all which will be ſold for caſh, on the loweſt terms, by

G. FOWLER & E. BUTLER.

N. B. Families in town or elſewhere, who can with certainty pay off their accounts in the firſt week in April next, may be indulged with opening accounts until that time.

WHEREAS a certain John Emerſon has lately entered up for public ſale by the Sheriff of Weſtmoreland county, for the payment of his debts, a tract of land conſiſting of about 200 acres, ſituated in Huntington township, about one half mile from the town of Port Royal, on which Samuel M'Clure formerly lived, and which is now in my poſſeſſion.—I hereby caution every perſon againſt purchaſing ſaid land, if it ſhould be offered for ſale, as I have an indiſputable title for it.

JOSEPH L. FINLEY.

Port Royal, Jan. 24, 1787.

WHEREAS I have purchaſed a tract of land of Francis Rennoe, of Waſhington county, and gave him my bond for 130l. between 40 and 50l. of which is full unpaid, and whereas it appears that ſaid Rennoe cannot make me a ſufficient title to ſaid land, (another perſon having an office right for the ſame) this is to notify all perſons not to take an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay the money, until ſaid Rennoe adopts ſome meaſure of ſecuring to me the property purchaſed.

JOHN NEVILL

Waſhington county, Jan. 29, 1787.

WHEREAS a certain Edward Armſtrong obtained an order from me for ten pounds 14 ſhillings and four pence, Pennſylvania currency, dated the 10th day of laſt January, on Mr. Thomas Maguire, Buffalo, and an order of the ſame date for a bed, bolſter and two pillows, containing forty pounds weight, on Mr. Jno. Gibſon, tavern-keeper, Fort Pitt. This is to forwarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of ſaid orders, as I am determined not to pay them; as ſaid Armſtrong has not fulfilled his agreement.

PATRICK MAGUIRE.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 9, 1787.

Pittſburgh, February 9, 1787.

THE principal part of the Goods intended for our Store in Waſhington County, being arrived at Pittſburgh, we hope to be able to open at George Fowler's about the 14 or 15 inſtant; when there will be, in addition to the aſſortment advertiſed, Salt, an aſſortment of Hats, and London Pewter, which articles, with a number of others, are now added to our Store in this place.

G. FOWLER & E. BUTLER.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the public in general, and their former cuſtomers in particular, that they have opened their new ſhop, oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Nicholas's, at the ſign of the Croſs Keys, where they mean to carry on the Hatting buſineſs in all its various branches. Ladies and gentlemen may be ſupplied with hats of the beſt quality and neweſt faſhion, on the ſhorteſt notice, by the publics moſt humble ſervants.

JOHN & DANIEL CRAIG.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 29, 1786.

N. B. Beaver, fox, racoon and muſkrat ſkins, taken as caſh, or beef, pork, butter and flour taken in part pay; likewiſe wool at the current ſelling price.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has paſſed his note of hand to Francis Williams, dated the 19th inſtant, for the ſum of fifteen pounds, for a conſideration which he was to receive, but the ſaid Williams not fulfilling his part of the agreement; I do forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it. WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 25, 1786.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the firſt of December, 1786, a Dun MARE, four years old, a ſmall blaze in her forehead, both hind feet white, no brand or ear mark, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, property, pay charges, and take her away.

MATTHEW M'CLARAN.

Weſtmoreland [illegible] 1787

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry where* Subſcriptions (at 17ſ6 per ann.) Advertiſements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.*—ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; thoſe exceeding a ſquare are inſerted in proportion.